1 The Honorable Thomas S. Zilly 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 8 AT SEATTLE 9 BAO XUYEN LE, as Personal Representative of the Estate of TOMMY LE; HOAI "SUNNY" 10 LE; and DIEU HO, No. 2:18-CV-00055-TSZ 11 Plaintiffs, KING COUNTY'S MOTION TO 12 **QUASH AND FOR PROTECTIVE** vs. **ORDER** 13 REVEREND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING 14 JR. COUNTY; and KING COUNTY DEPUTY SHERIFF CESAR MOLINA, Noted for: January 15, 2021 15 Defendants. 16 17 I. RELIEF REQUESTED 18 Defendant King County, on behalf of King County Council member Girmay 19 Zahilay, moves for an order quashing his notice of deposition and protecting him from 20 being compelled to testify at a deposition in this case due to testimonial privilege. 21 II. FACTS RELEVANT TO MOTION 22 This federal civil rights and state common law lawsuit arises out of an officer-23 involved shooting after several King County deputies responded to multiple 911 calls of **Daniel T. Satterberg**, Prosecuting Attorney KING COUNTY'S MOTION TO QUASH AND FOR CIVIL DIVISION, Litigation Section 900 King County Administration Building PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1 500 Fourth Avenue Seattle, Washington 98104

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armed male, later identified as Tommy Le, terrorizing residents in a Burien neighborhood on June 13, 2017. The case has been through a series of iterations, including the dismissal of plaintiffs' claims of racially-motivated selective law enforcement in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, negligence under respondent superior, the tort of Outrage, and Reckless or Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress *See Dkts.* #38, 143, 178, 189.

Following the original scheduled trial date, the King County Office of Law Enforcement ("OLEO"), at the direction of former OLEO Director Deborah Jacobs, authorized a report about the June 14, 2017 officer-involved shooting.

This report was one matter on the agenda of the King County Council Law and Justice Committee on September 2, 2020. The committee consists of seven King County Council members, with council member Zahilay servinging as the chair of the committee. The remarks of Councilman Zahilay (and those of the other council members) at the September 2, 2020 meeting were recorded and videotaped. *Declaration of Daniel L. Kinerk, Exhibit 1, King County Council transcript of 9/2/20 hearing*.

On October 15, 2020, plaintiffs' counsel sought permission to re-open discovery to conduct additional depositions, including that of Council member Zahilay. *Kinerk Dec., Ex. 2, Status Conference transcript*, 10/15/2020. King County objected, indicating that Council member Zahilay did not speak on behalf of the other King County council members or on behalf of King County in his remarks at the committee hearing. *Id.* at 23:14-25, 24:1-20. King County further objected to deposing Council member Zahilay as his testimony was collateral to the issues in the case and introduced the risk that the

KING COUNTY'S MOTION TO QUASH AND FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER - 2

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1 County would need to call other council members to refute Mr. Zahilay's comments. *Id.* 2 The Court stated: 3 ...you will have the opportunity to take Zahilay's deposition on what he said and try and determine or sort out whether 4 anything he said would be in any way binding on the county. But this is discovery. This is not admissibility. And 5 from what I've heard today, it seems highly unlikely that his comments would in any way bind the county, or even be 6 admissible, if it's one council person's views of what a report 7 The jury is going to decide whether this was, as I say, 8 excessive force, whether something was improper. And we're not going to have all of the council members coming 9 in to tell us their views. 10 Kinerk Dec. Ex. 2, 26:6-18. 11 On October 19, 2020, the Court issued a Minute Entry following the October 15, 12 2020 status conference holding that "plaintiffs may also depose King County Council 13 member Girmay Zahilay regarding the comments he made about or after issuance of 14 the OLEO report." See Dkt. #246. The Court also noted that "I can't conceive that this 15 OLEO report would ever be admitted in evidence." *Kinerk Dec., Ex. 2, 25:24-25.* Council 16 member Zahilay's deposition has now been noted for January 21, 2021. 17 The Court's approval of Council member Zahilay's deposition was made without 18 the opportunity for the Court to be fully briefed on the legislative privilege against suit 19 and testifying in this matter. This motion follows. 20 21 III. EVIDENCE RELIED UPON 22 1. The declaration of King County Council member Girmay Zahilay; 23 2. The declaration of Daniel L. Kinerk, with exhibits;

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3. The pleadings on file with the Court.

### IV. STATEMENT OF ISSUE

Whether the Court should recognize the testimonial privilege afforded a King County Council member operating in his legislative capacity and quash his notice of deposition in this matter? Yes.

#### V. ARGUMENT

# A. Local Legislators are immune and cannot be compelled to testify as to legislative actions.

Local legislators are absolutely immune from civil liability for their legislative acts. See Thornton v. City of St. Helens, 425 F.3d 1158, 1163 (9th Cir.2005). The legislative immunity doctrine also creates an evidentiary and testimonial privilege. Suhre v. Board of Comm'rs, 894 F.Supp. 927, 932 (W.D.N.C.1995), reversed on other grounds. Where a legislator is immune from suit for a legislative act, he cannot be called to testify regarding those same actions. See Marylanders for Fair Representation, Inc. v. Schaefer, 144 F.R.D. 292, 298 (D.Md.1992).

Testimonial privilege protects speech and other activities undertaken by members of Congress who are acting within a legitimate sphere. Laurel Park Community, LLC v. Tumwater, 2010 WL 1474073 citing Eastland v. United States Servicemen's Fund, 421 U.S. 491, 502-503, 95 (1975). "Committee reports, resolutions, and the act of voting are equally covered ...."). Id. quoting United States v. Gravel, 408 U.S. 606, 617, 92 S.Ct. 2614, 33 L.Ed.2d 583 (1972).

King County Council member Zahilay's remarks regarding the OLEO report

were made during a committee meeting. Declaration of Girmay Zahilay. The testimonial

privilege precludes deposing a legislator about words spoken in that capacity. The

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22 23 testimonial privilege also extends into inquiry into the motivation or purposes of the legislative act. *Id.* citing *U.S. v. Brewster*, 408 U.S. 501, 502, 525, 92 S.Ct. 2531, 33 L.Ed.2d 507 (1972). In Laurel, plaintiffs sought to depose City Council members regarding two new local ordinances that were adopted by the City Council. The court ruled: ... a legislator shall not be questioned in any place (to include *a deposition*) where the inquiry reaches the legislative acts or motivations for such acts.

In granting defendant's motion to quash and for protective order, the court found that plaintiff's request to depose the council members fell "within the scope of activities considered to be within the legislative sphere."

The situation here is no different. The comments County Council member Zahilay made about the OLEO report were made during a Law and Justice County Council meeting and can only be construed as an activity within the legislative sphere. They are privileged and protect him from be subjected to a deposition. This makes complete sense because if every legislator is subject to a deposition for his legislative activities, his "time, energy and attention" is diverted from his legislative tasks and his legislative independence adversely affected.

The privilege precludes deposing city council members absent extraordinary

*Id.* at \*3. (emphasis added)

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circumstances, like personal benefit to the legislator, which is not applicable here. *Tenney v. Brandhove*, 341 U.S. 367, 71 S.Ct. 783, (1951).

The Ninth Circuit has applied these principles to preclude testimony by individual City Council members concerning their adoption of zoning ordinances. *City of Las Vegas v. Foley*, 747 F.2d 1294 (9th Cir. 1984). The underlying policy goal of this immunity is to protect legislators from interference with their legislative duties. See *Dombrowski v. Eastland*, 387 U.S. 82, 84-85, 87 S.Ct. 1425, 18 L.Ed.2d 577 (1967).

Requiring testimony about communications that reflect objective facts related to legislation subject legislators to the same burden and inconvenience as requiring them to testify about subjective motivations, which is clearly forbidden by the cases cited above.

In this case, Council member Zahilay's remarks that plaintiffs seek to discover occurred during a council hearing. *Zahilay Dec*. This is exactly the type of legislative action for which that he enjoys complete immunity and equally important, is afforded testimonial privilege.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The Court should grant the motion to quash and for a protective order preventing the deposition of King County Council member Girmay Zahilay due to testimonial privilege for his legislative acts.

| 1  | DATED this 7 <sup>th</sup> day of January, 2021 at Seattle, Washington.   |
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| 2  |   |
| 3  | DANIEL T. SATTERBERG  |
| 4  | King County Prosecuting Attorney  |
| 5  | <u>s/Daniel L. Kinerk</u><br>DANIEL KINERK, WSBA #13537                   |
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### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING AND SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on January 7, 2021, I electronically filed the foregoing document(s) with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing to the following participants:

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 7th day of January, 2021 at Seattle, Washington.

Rafael A. Munoz-Cintron

Legal Assistant

King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office

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